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Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

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Chapter I
Introduction

1. As I come to the end of my second year at the helm of the United Nations, I am inspired by the commitment and energy of the people who serve this Organization; at the same time, I am acutely aware of the increasing weight of responsibility that lies on our collective shoulders. This past year we experienced a huge increase in the intensity of engagement across the entire spectrum of development, security, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues. The international community turned to us for assistance which ranged from helping victims of conflict and disaster and addressing the needs of the poor and hungry to restoring peace between warring parties and mobilizing the global community to address a new generation of global challenges like climate change and terrorism.

2. The rising demand for our services is daunting, and yet I am convinced that with dedication, focus and commitment we can live up to the hopes of all peoples who look to us to build a more peaceful, prosperous and just world.

3. To achieve this necessary focus, in 2008 and for the rest of my tenure, we must dedicate our effort to three key areas: delivering results for people most in need, securing global goods, and creating a stronger United Nations through full accountability.

4. The United Nations has had a long and proud history of establishing norms and principles that govern international relations. That history can and must continue. But in this new era where the world is increasingly turning to the United Nations to deliver a wide range of services in just about every corner of the Earth, the biggest challenge we face is to deliver concrete results for people most in need, wherever they are. To meet these growing needs and high expectations, we must enhance our operational delivery. This means concentrating our resources where the Organization can make the biggest difference. We cannot just make promises or call on others to act; we cannot wait for solutions to emerge. We need to seize opportunities to show results now that justify the hopes for a better future.

5. The second area requiring our focus is securing global goods. The United Nations is uniquely placed to lead the effort to address global threats that endanger every person everywhere in the world, and to secure the corresponding goods. Challenges like climate change and global health know no borders and cannot be addressed by a single State or groups of States. As the only universal organization with a comprehensive mandate, ours has a strong comparative advantage with respect to catalysing action by all countries, and building new multi-stakeholder alliances. The United Nations must rise to this challenge, since there is no other forum that can legitimately address these issues on a global scale as effectively.

6. My message is clear: we will rise or fall together depending on the effectiveness of our common response. Strategies to address these new challenges will need to be developed globally, but the locus of action and responsibility will be primarily the national level. I appeal to Governments to take action, as the consequences of inaction will spare none.

7. To deliver results for a better world, we must work to strengthen the United Nations through full accountability. Only full accountability will enable us to achieve optimal outcomes. We must look at accountability not as a narrow technical

issue, but as a fundamental organizing principle and operational guideline for our Organization, and must encourage Member States to adopt the same principle. An organization where all are held accountable for upholding their responsibilities will be a significantly stronger one.

8. Working together, we can improve the nature and quality of life of the world's population and we can prevent both national and global threats from escalating to catastrophic proportions. As enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, we, the peoples of the United Nations, have this obligation and responsibility.

Chapter II
Delivering results for people most in need

9. One of the most important roles that the United Nations can play is that of champion of the powerless, the forgotten and the marginalized. Our greatest responsibility is to ensure that we improve the welfare of these populations — that we deliver results to those most in need. This means that we must help Member States deliver on their Millennium Development Goal commitments, that we must use all the resources and expertise we have gained in the field of preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peacebuilding to establish and preserve a secure and peaceful world, and that we must provide relief and rehabilitation assistance to victims of conflicts and disaster. It also means that we must work with the international community to ensure respect for human rights; support States in establishing rule of law, preventing genocide and delivering on their responsibility to protect; and assist them in establishing good governance and democracy.

A. Development

10. We must deliver results for a more prosperous and healthy world. Development should not be the privilege of a handful but a right for all. Yet, half of the world's adult population owns barely 1 per cent of global wealth. Although we have made significant gains towards the global goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015, many countries, particularly in Africa, are off-track with respect to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We must build on existing real and measurable progress, and scale up action and financing. But addressing the Millennium Development Goals is not enough: we must tackle the food crisis, climate change, natural disasters and violent conflicts which threaten to turn back the clock on development advances. And we must give priority to mitigating the impact of these forces on those most in need — the poor, women, and children, who are almost always the first and hardest hit.

11. To deliver leadership in development in the face of today's global challenges, the United Nations will need a more coherent, focused and reinvigorated approach, building on the integration of the normative and operational strengths of the Organization as a whole. This is the thrust of the proposal I put forward in my report on strengthening the development pillar of the Secretariat (A/62/708), specifically its ability to deliver effectively and efficiently on its development mandates, to improve its strategic position in dealing with major development issues and processes, and to provide important benefits to Member States. I have encouraged Member States to act on the proposal during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. In the past year, I have also undertaken initiatives in a number of related priority areas: better linking normative, analytical and operational functions; strengthening global to regional, regional to national, and interregional linkages; furthering synergies among the work of the Secretariat, the United Nations funds and programmes and the United Nations system as a whole; and forging partnerships with key stakeholders who can complement our work in the development arena.

1. The Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals

12. As we pass the halfway point on the path to reaching the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, critical action is needed to meet all of them. The outlook for the education, health and environmental Millennium Development Goals are mixed. Across the board, gains in education seem to be most encouraging, while those linked to maternal health are least on track. We must deliver on commitments already made as well as scale up existing successes and replicate them in other countries. I am calling on the United Nations system and Member States to make addressing the needs of the poorest, with a special focus on Africa, a central priority.

13. While the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined over the years, 1.2 billion — most of whom are living in the least developed countries, especially in Africa — are still stuck in the poverty trap. Without immediate humanitarian aid and robust long-term investments in agriculture, the food crisis is expected to drive an additional 100 million people into extreme poverty. The effects of climate change will be no less severe.

14. Many countries are close to delivering universal primary education. We must continue to build on and seek out innovative measures, such as school feeding programmes and school fee waivers, which have contributed to these advances. For example, the fact that countries like Malawi, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania abolished primary school fees has resulted in dramatic increases in enrolment rates. Many other countries, however, still face enormous challenges. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, about 41 million primary school age children are out of school; and in South Asia, 31.5 million remain out of school.

15. Women are integral members of society and significant drivers of development. We must continue to fight for gender equality and to empower women. While women's status has improved in some areas like education, gender gaps remain pervasive. Women are underrepresented in politics and positions of power and are often paid less and subjected to far worse working conditions than men. Violence against women remains widespread, ranging from domestic violence to purposeful victimization in war, and constitutes a severe obstacle to the achievement of all global development goals. In January 2008, I launched a campaign to end violence against women, which aims at mobilizing public opinion, securing political will and ensuring increased resources to tackle this issue.

16. Perhaps the worst gender disparities are seen in the area of health, where women make up more than half of adults living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa and every year more than 500,000 women continue to die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. Progress continues to be slowest in improving maternal health compared with all Millennium Development Goal targets, and the provision of adequate and reliable data at the national, regional and international levels disaggregated by sex remains a challenge. This is unacceptable. I am strongly committed to advancing progress on maternal health and I urge all Member States to allocate more attention and resources to this Goal.

17. Not only is promoting and securing health for all ethical, but it also builds a foundation for prosperity, stability and poverty reduction. We must move forward in areas such as infant mortality and under-five mortality, measles and immunization,

poliomyelitis and guinea worm eradication and scaling up of malaria control tools, and in that of HIV antiretroviral treatment.

18. The AIDS epidemic continues to require an urgent response. While we have expanded access to antiretroviral treatment to 3 million people, infections continue apace, with 2.5 million newly infected in 2007 alone. The importance of prevention has never been clearer. With an estimated 33.2 million people now living with HIV, combating stigma and discrimination is equally important. The 2008 high-level meeting on AIDS reviewed progress achieved in implementing the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[1] and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS[2] and reminded us of our responsibilities in combating the scourge of HIV/AIDS.

19. I am committed to advancing action on infectious diseases. About 1.2 billion of the world's poorest populations suffer from the crippling effects of neglected tropical diseases. Malaria kills more than 1 million people every year. These numbers are unacceptable. The first HIV/Tuberculosis Global Leaders' Forum, held at the margin of the high-level meeting on AIDS this year, called for increased collaboration on the issue of HIV and tuberculosis co-infection. We must replicate proved strategies to combat these diseases. By 2010, I intend to ensure universal coverage against malaria through ensuring that all people at risk, especially women and children in Africa, are fully covered by indoor residual spraying and long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets. Our global efforts also start at home: this year I launched UN Cares, a programme to provide services such as training, counselling and testing for HIV-positive United Nations personnel and their families.

20. Strengthening health systems provides the base for the dramatic scale-up of high-impact interventions needed to reach the health Goals. A comprehensive human resources strategy is key, particularly building up a cadre of community health workers who can provide basic services to the poor.

21. Meeting the water and sanitation targets is also of critical importance. Almost 1 billion people lack access to safe drinking water and 2.6 billion do not have access to adequate sanitation. We must double the current annual investment by the international community to about US$ 30 billion.

22. The impacts of climate change, as seen through deforestation, soil erosion, desertification and land degradation, are aggravating poverty and threatening livelihoods. We must prioritize action to prevent a further loss in biodiversity and ensure that development efforts are environmentally sustainable.

23. A global partnership for development is critical to revitalize efforts towards achieving the Goals. I urged world leaders to deliver on the official development assistance commitments made at the 2005 World Summit, at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, and in Gleneagles and Heiligendamm. I call for quick and concrete progress to achieve the goal of US$ 50 billion per year by 2010.

24. Developing open, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory trading and financial systems is integral to achieving the Goals. I am heartened by the Accra Accord adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its

[1] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[2] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

twelfth session (UNCTAD XII).[3] We must seek to implement its ambitious agenda and make globalization a powerful means to achieve poverty eradication.

25. We must also aim for a successful outcome of the Doha round of trade negotiations this year. The continued deadlock poses a significant risk to the multilateral trading system and to the ability to achieve the Goals. Key World Trade Organization members must redouble efforts to produce a meaningful and significant development package. The food crisis is a grave sign of the need to break the impasse on agricultural trade liberalization.

26. This year, we are at a turning point in the achievement of the Goals. The High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals on 25 September 2008 will be critical to catalysing the action needed to bridge the implementation gap. I urge Member States to provide strong leadership. The Doha Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus at the end of 2008 will offer another important opportunity to review many of the critical issues at stake. Let us ensure that the coming year is a "year of action" — one in which we translate our promises into food, shelter, education and health for those most in need.

2. The special needs of Africa

27. During my tenure, I have made a special commitment to addressing Africa's peace, security and development needs. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa has played an important role in forwarding this agenda, as has the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group composed of multilateral development partners, which presented in June 2008 a set of practical costed recommendations for achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in Africa. I urge all countries to work with me in implementing these important recommendations.

28. It is encouraging that the overall economic performance of Africa remains strong, with a 5.7 per cent growth of gross domestic product (GDP) and a 3.7 per cent per capita income increase in 2007, owing to improved macroeconomic management, and increased private capital flows, as well as better governance in many parts of the continent. Good governance and democracy are central to promoting overall prosperity, stability and peace, as acknowledged by African leaders themselves in the Constitutive Act establishing the African Union. I commit the United Nations to supporting efforts of Africa to improve and safeguard its young democracies.

29. However, while overall growth rates are positive, they are extremely unequal throughout the continent, with a number of countries experiencing negligible, if not negative, GDP growth rates. In countries where there has been positive growth, there is little evidence that the poorest are seeing an improvement in their circumstances. Scaling up public and private sector investments and exploiting regional resources are vital.

30. Progress requires peace and security. I have been greatly encouraged by the Security Council's support for African regional peace processes and initiatives, as well as the progress made by the Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council in implementing their shared goal of developing a more structured

[3] TD/442, chap. II.

relationship. The Peacebuilding Commission's engagement in Burundi, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau should assist in stabilizing their fragile economic and political environments. I encourage the General Assembly, Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to place the special needs of Africa at the forefront of their agenda.

31. I am committed to ensuring that the United Nations is optimally configured to help Member States make progress towards reaching their development goals. Throughout 2008, I took important steps to strengthen the development pillar of the Organization. The reinvigorated campaign under my leadership to attain the Millennium Development Goals, and other internationally agreed development goals, is one dimension of my strategy. Introducing managerial reforms that strengthen the Organization's ability to deliver effective programming is a second important dimension which is discussed later in the report. Working to strengthen greater linkages across the development activities of the larger United Nations system, particularly through the work of my Policy Committee, which has provided recommendations for addressing policy and programme gaps in the United Nations development initiatives, is a third dimension of my strategy. Finally, I have encouraged the United Nations system to forge stronger partnerships with key stakeholders who can complement our work in the development arena, including new and emerging development partners. These also include the business community, civil society, and other charitable groups, as well as regional organizations, all of which are discussed below.

B. Peace and security

32. We must deliver results for a more secure world. Once again, during this past year, in too many places around the world, children bore arms instead of holding textbooks, the earth was scorched instead of cultivated, and national revenues were diverted to arms instead of being spent on education and health care. Every life lost and every penny spent on war was stolen from future generations.

33. The United Nations was called upon to assist in the search for peace or to promote dialogue and reconciliation on multiple fronts, including in the Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Myanmar, the Middle East, Nepal, Sri Lanka, northern Uganda, the Central African Republic, Chad, Western Sahara and elsewhere. Our efforts took many forms. In addition to development assistance and humanitarian aid, we engaged in preventive diplomacy and peace negotiations, conducted peacekeeping missions and supported peacebuilding efforts in the aftermath of war.

1. Preventive diplomacy and support to peace processes

34. Where fighting has erupted or has the potential to do so, lasting peace rests ultimately on finding political solutions to the issues that are the source of conflict. The scale and complexity of the political, preventive and peacemaking tasks before us have grown, while a commensurate strengthening of the relevant machinery of the United Nations is long overdue. The rationale and the proposals for strengthening the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat were expressed in detail in my report to the General Assembly (A/62/521 and Corr.1), issued on 2 November 2007. I view those proposals as a vital complement to the earlier reforms of United Nations peacekeeping operations and as one of my

top priorities. The United Nations needs to become more effective not only at stabilizing conflict situations and dealing with their humanitarian side effects, but at preventing and resolving them through political means. In the area of conflict prevention and resolution, which are Charter responsibilities, we need to do better, and the proposals to strengthen the Department of Political Affairs are fundamental to achieving a more effective role for the United Nations in this important area. Those proposals respond, in particular, to the call for a more effective use of tools such as preventive diplomacy, mediation and my "good offices" in the service of Member States and our partners in regional organizations.

35. With voluntary support, we have already taken important strides in implementing the 2005 decision of Member States to strengthen my good offices capacity, including in the mediation of disputes. We now have a fully operational Mediation Support Unit and a rapidly deployable Standby Team of Mediation Experts which are at the service of United Nations envoys, Member States and regional organizations. We have increasingly solid partnerships with regional organizations and can call upon an array of experts to assist in peacefully resolving and preventing disputes.

36. This past year, the Organization was able in many instances to assist Member States with preventive diplomacy and to provide concrete support to peace processes. For example, Nepal, with the support of the United Nations, held a historic election for a Constituent Assembly and has now embarked on the transition to a new political future. In the Central African Republic, we supported the preparatory process for a national dialogue. Following the outbreak of post-electoral violence in Kenya, the United Nations supported the African Union-led mediation by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, which enabled the people of Kenya to avoid a larger tragedy. In the search for a political solution in Darfur, my Special Envoy continued to work closely with the African Union to try to encourage cohesion, build trust and make progress on key issues such as security, while broadening the national, regional and international bases of support. In Somalia, despite deteriorating security on the ground, my Special Representative made determined efforts to move the political process forward, as contingency planning continued for a possible stabilization force and, subsequently, conditions permitting a peacekeeping operation. In Cyprus, with renewed impetus and political will on the part of the Cypriots and their leaders, the United Nations assisted in the launch and facilitation of a preparatory process intended to lead to full-fledged negotiations.

37. With the establishment of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), we are involved in an innovative attempt to dismantle criminal groups whose actions threaten to erode hard-fought gains in the peace process. At the request of the Governments of Central Asia, we opened in Ashgabat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia, with a mandate to assist them in managing shared threats peacefully. In Iraq, we took up the challenge of a strengthened mandate calling for a greater United Nations role in forging political dialogue and reconciliation between Iraqis, encouraging regional dialogue and assisting in the resolution of disputed internal boundaries.

38. In the Middle East, I worked through the Quartet and with my envoys in the region to continue to push for comprehensive peace and security. An agreement to achieve the election of a president in Lebanon and indirect talks between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic gave some reason to hope that the dynamics might change,

and I continue to strive for the attainment of a peace agreement between Israelis and Palestinians as soon as possible.

2. Peacekeeping

39. Peacekeeping is a core function of the United Nations. Peacekeeping operations constitute a critical step towards achieving sustainable peace. They have an important role in assisting national actors in the development and implementation of peacebuilding strategies and work in partnership with the United Nations country team, the international financial institutions and other international partners.

40. In this sixtieth anniversary year of United Nations peacekeeping, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat leads 19 missions with more than 130,000 women and men, including troop and police contributions from 117 Member States, supported by a budget of some US$ 7 billion.

41. In order to ensure that the current demands on our peacekeeping operations are met in such a way as to encompass their scale and complexity, I initiated the restructuring of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. This included the creation of a new Department of Field Support, the establishment of the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Integrated Operational Teams, and a number of new shared mechanisms. The Department finalized several essential doctrine documents this past year including, notably, the "capstone" doctrine contained in "United Nations Peacekeeping Principles and Guidelines". The Department also continues to make progress on the Peace Operations 2010 reform agenda.

42. During this reporting period, peacekeeping operations provided wide-ranging support to peace. In Haiti, Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, our operations played a key role in supporting political processes, some of which hovered precariously between conflict and peace. In Kosovo, the role of the United Nations remained key to ensuring a safe and secure environment and stability in the region, and our operations adapted to the evolving situation on the ground so as to allow regional organizations such as the European Union to play a greater operational role within the status-neutral framework of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and under the overall authority of the United Nations.

43. Peacekeeping operations also supported the efforts of State institutions to fully restore their authority. In Lebanon, for example, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is playing a key role in facilitating the return of the Lebanese Armed Forces to the area south of the Litani River, and in creating conditions within its area of responsibility needed to enable governing structures to function normally.

44. Peacekeeping operations are working with key partners to provide more holistic support to national efforts in policing, the building of justice and corrections capacity, the removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war, and the design and conduct of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes. For example, in mid-March, an expert mission comprising various United Nations entities and external parties visited Timor-Leste and issued a report (S/2008/329, annex) that made comprehensive recommendations on policing and broader rule-of-law and security sector reform issues. Reflecting the need to ensure early deployment of the police component, a Standing Police Capacity was established and deployed to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and

Chad (MINURCAT) to assist the Chadian law enforcement agencies in establishing and training a special Chadian police element.

45. In 2008, peacekeeping operations also reinforced States' capacities to protect human rights through translating international human rights standards into national laws, regulations and policies. Missions advised on laws aimed at providing human rights protection in Burundi and Sierra Leone, and also assisted in strengthening domestic judicial processes in Liberia.

46. In addition to support for our current operations, the past year saw the deployment of two of our most complex operations to date, namely, to Darfur and to Chad and the Central African Republic. The ongoing deployment of these operations has been supported by recent peacekeeping innovations. The first Integrated Operational Team at the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Headquarters provided support to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in developing and implementing an integrated deployment plan. It also supported the African Union and United Nations Special Envoys in their efforts to bring the parties to the negotiating table. To assist in our work in Chad, we developed innovative partnership arrangements with the European Union.

47. Unfortunately, our many successes to date are challenged by two key issues: a number of unacceptable cases of sexual misconduct by some of our own peacekeepers and a mismatch between mandates and resources.

48. Extensive activities have been undertaken at Headquarters and in the field to prevent and address sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel. These include: training, streamlined and strengthened reporting mechanisms, awareness-raising and outreach activities both for United Nations personnel and for the host populations, a pilot campaign to address prostitution/transactional sex, and the establishment of welfare and recreation activities. The Secretariat and Member States have also agreed to a new model memorandum of understanding with troop-contributing countries that provides the United Nations with more reliable leverage for addressing sexual exploitation. Member States have also adopted a comprehensive strategy on assistance to victims. We need to ensure that the Secretariat and Member States are serious about the issue and that action is taken as we strive towards zero impunity.

49. Given the increased complexity and range of our operations and the difficult political and security environments in which many operations are deployed, now more than ever the international community must strengthen its commitment to them. Troop and police contributions are limited. Many Member States are already overstretched. Yet, at the same time, the demands being placed upon troop and police contributors and the Secretariat continue to rise. I urge Member States to maintain a common purpose behind peacekeeping. This requires sustained political engagement with relevant parties so that there is a peace to keep, and the provision of necessary resources to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping can live up to the expectations of it held by those most vulnerable.

3. Peacebuilding

50. Countries emerging from conflict face a unique set of challenges and unless they are identified and effectively addressed, these countries incur a high risk of relapsing into violence. Peacebuilding activities help promote peace agreements, lay

the foundation for sustainable peace and development, and address the special needs of conflict-affected States. In 2006, Member States established a new peacebuilding architecture, comprising the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund. In the past year, these institutions further developed their methods of extending support to countries emerging from conflict.

51. The Peacebuilding Commission, supported by the Peacebuilding Support Office, has demonstrated its added value in providing sustained attention to the countries under its consideration. The first two cases under its consideration, were Burundi and Sierra Leone, followed by Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic, which were referred to the Commission in December 2007 and June 2008, respectively. In Sierra Leone, it played an important role in assisting with the election process, while in Burundi, it assisted in averting a major crisis by facilitating a dialogue between key stakeholders who had reached a deadlock in parliament. The Commission has further developed its peacebuilding tools for strategic engagement, including a monitoring and tracking mechanism to measure progress made against the commitments contained in country-specific strategic frameworks.

52. This past year, the Peacebuilding Fund continued to provide a crucial funding mechanism supporting early peacebuilding initiatives. It enjoyed strong financial support from Member States and recorded pledges of US$ 267 million, derived from a diverse base of some 44 individual donor countries. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the linkages between the Fund and the integrated strategic approaches to peacebuilding taken by the Commission. For instance, the designation of an initial funding envelope for Guinea-Bissau has provided immediate support while allowing for a better alignment in the long term between the Fund and the integrated peacebuilding strategy under deliberation in the Commission.

53. In addition to providing financial support to the countries under consideration by the Commission, I have made active use of the Fund in support of peacebuilding efforts in countries that are not in the current agenda of the Commission, including the Central African Republic, Liberia and Nepal. I have commissioned, through the Peacebuilding Support Office, an external evaluation of the Fund for the purpose of reflecting on lessons learned during its first two years of operation and further enhancing both its strategic and its catalytic role.

54. Peacebuilding is not just about "bricks and mortar": it is a transformative process involving changing attitudes about how to manage conflict. As dealing with the aftermath of war can be costly, strengthening our capacity to resolve conflicts earlier rather than later is among the smartest investments we can make. For this reason, I am deeply committed to strengthening our peacebuilding institutions and ensuring that they are optimally configured to meet evolving needs.

C. Humanitarian affairs

55. Some of the most vulnerable and "in need" populations around the world are those that have been affected by conflicts and natural disasters. In spite of increasing global challenges, the humanitarian community has made significant strides in delivering accountable, predictable and timely assistance. Nevertheless, these efforts must be strengthened even further with additional resources and continued reforms.

56. The unprecedented increases in food prices, compounded by a decades-long decline in investment in agriculture, have reduced access to food for hundreds of millions of people. In response to the recent crisis, I created a High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis which has developed a Comprehensive Framework for Action giving us a clear road map regarding how to address the crisis. The Framework has been welcomed by many Member States. United Nations organizations are meanwhile responding to the urgency of the situation. For example, the World Food Programme has raised US$ 3 billion of the US$ 6 billion needed for 2008. I have set aside a reserve of US$ 100 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund to help fund new humanitarian needs related to soaring food prices. In addition, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has launched a US$ 1.7 billion appeal to provide low-income countries with seeds and other agricultural support.

57. The rise in the number and intensity of extreme weather events has also been striking, with an increasing number of the poor being affected by drought, floods and cyclones. In 2007, the United Nations launched an unprecedented 15 Flash Appeals, 14 of which were in response to extreme weather events in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

58. One of the largest disasters in 2008 was Cyclone Nargis which hit Myanmar in May and claimed the lives of tens of thousands of people, with millions severely affected. This disaster and the initial access problems for international relief workers highlighted the need to strengthen our partnership with regional organizations and to work with Governments to create operating environments conducive to their receiving effective assistance. The earthquake in Sichuan Province, China, also in May 2008, illustrated how disaster events can surpass even the disaster response capacities of major countries. These events underscored vividly once again the importance of working closely with Governments to reduce disaster risk through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.[4]

59. Despite the consolidation of peace and relative stability in Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal and Timor-Leste, a number of major internal conflicts continue, with large numbers of civilians requiring urgent humanitarian assistance and protection. Forced displacement, violations of the rules of international humanitarian law governing conduct of hostilities, sexual violence and ensuring safe and unhindered humanitarian access remain significant challenges for the humanitarian community.

60. For some 36 million people affected by armed conflict, flight is the only option, either within or across borders. At the end of 2007, the world's refugee population had reached 9.9 million people, more than half of them children. The overall global population of internally displaced persons was about 26 million and rising.

61. The United Nations and its partners have increased their efforts to address the humanitarian situations in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Occupied Palestinian Territories where insecurity hinders access to many vulnerable people. For example, 12 months of restrictions imposed on the movement of commercial and humanitarian goods and people in and out of Gaza have had severe consequences for the well-being of the population, 75 per cent of whom rely on international assistance. Notwithstanding

[4] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

rising insecurity in Afghanistan, particularly in the southern provinces, the World Food Programme was able to reach close to 6.8 million beneficiaries in 2007.

62. The humanitarian community remains actively engaged in a number of countries in Africa, with some of the largest operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and the Sudan. Darfur remains the world's largest humanitarian operation, with 14,700 humanitarian aid workers delivering assistance to 4.27 million affected individuals. While the situation remains fragile between the North and the South, approximately 1 million displaced persons and refugees have returned to the Southern Sudan.

63. The Central Emergency Response Fund, which had provided predictable funding to sudden-onset and neglected crises since its inception in 2006, exceeded the US$ 1 billion mark in pledges at the donor conference in December 2007, and will be close to its annual grant element target of US$ 450 million in 2008. Pledges have been received from over 90 Member States. The Fund has distributed over US$ 800 million in over 60 countries. I encourage all Member States to continue to contribute to this effective multilateral relief capacity.

D. Human rights, rule of law, genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect, and democracy and good governance

64. Respecting human rights, providing justice and the rule of law, preventing genocide and delivering on the responsibility to protect, and establishing democracy and good governance are core responsibilities of all Member States and of the United Nations itself. They define what it means to deliver results for a more just world. 2008 is a pivotal year for human rights: it is the sixtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[5] I have called on the entire United Nations family to strengthen their advocacy efforts and take concrete steps to integrate human rights into all aspects of the Organization's work. The responsibility falls on us to advance the original vision of the Declaration — a vision encompassing one indivisible set of rights, inalienable to all humankind.

1. Human rights

65. This past year, I was pleased to witness the positive impact of recent institutional reforms in the human rights machinery, including the strengthening of the Human Rights Council, the bolstering of the United Nations rapid response capacity, the streamlining of existing institutions and the adoption of new human rights instruments.

66. The Human Rights Council launched the Universal Periodic Review this year, and examined the record of 32 States. The process is an important advance for the future of the Council and its role in the Organization's human rights machinery. The Council must ensure that assessments are fair, that review processes and methods are transparent and that nations are held accountable for progress, stagnation or regression in the implementation of human rights standards. Failure to do so could lead to distrust and disillusionment, as arose in the final years of the Commission on Human Rights. Given the range and scope of allegations of human rights violations

[5] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

throughout the world, the Council must address all such situations to ensure full credibility.

67. Thanks to the continued strengthening of the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Units established in 2006, the Organization was also able to carry out more robust emergency missions to address unforeseen human rights situations in the field. Most recently, it conducted a three-week fact-finding mission to assess allegations of grave human rights violations committed in the post-election period in Kenya and to gather first-hand information from diverse sources.

68. The Rapid Response Unit is one reflection of the increasing human rights presence of the United Nations on the ground. As at December 2007, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights supported 8 regional offices, 11 country offices and 17 human rights components of peace missions with 400 international human rights officers and national staff. The importance of this field presence should not be underestimated, as our experience is showing that the presence of United Nations human rights officers in conflict-prone environments may act as a deterrent to would-be human rights violators.

69. The human rights treaty bodies worked towards further harmonizing their respective working methods, adopting changes that would also complement the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review mechanism. To further ensure streamlining, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was moved from New York to Geneva.

70. On 13 September 2007, in a milestone move, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[6] In May 2008, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[7] and the Optional Protocol thereto[8] entered into force, providing a full range of reporting, complaint and inquiry mechanisms.

71. We are embarking on a new era in human rights. Never before have we generated such wide international acceptance of and consensus on human rights standards. We have expanded and strengthened our tools and mechanisms for monitoring and encouraging compliance. Now, let us use our institutions and tools to deliver results for all people, everywhere.

2. Rule of law

72. The United Nations has reaffirmed repeatedly the centrality of the rule of law to human development and the maintenance of peace and security. The demand for our assistance in this area continues to grow, with the United Nations system now working in over 80 countries to help States translate international legal standards into national legislation and to support the development of constitutions, justice institutions and legal frameworks. Yet, we continue to face numerous challenges. For example, in many countries, the culture of impunity and lack of accountability, even for the most serious international crimes, gravely undermines the rule of law.

73. This year, the United Nations system made progress in strengthening its rule-of-law capacity, and in enhancing system-wide coordination and coherence,

[6] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 61/106, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

particularly in conflict and post-conflict environments. I have also sought to strengthen the Organization's policy development and coordination capacity by establishing a Rule of Law Unit to support the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group which ensures coherence of rule-of-law activities within the United Nations system. I am pleased to observe that Member States, in General Assembly resolution 62/70, expressed their support for the new rule-of-law arrangements and I anticipate that the reinvigorated common approach that they advance will improve the quality of the rule-of-law assistance that we provide to Member States.

3. Genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect

74. The concept of the responsibility to protect was embraced by the 2005 World Summit and has been endorsed by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. It is sustained by the positive and affirmative vision of sovereignty as responsibility and rests on three pillars: the affirmation of Member States that they have a primary and continuing legal obligation to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and from their incitement; the acceptance by Member States of their responsibility to respond in a timely and decisive manner, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to help protect populations from the four types of crimes described above; and the commitment of the United Nations system to assist States in meeting these obligations. This past year, I instructed the Organization to begin to take the initial steps to ensure that the system has the flexibility and capacity to help Member States meet their commitments. I look forward to seeing this capacity institutionalized towards the end of the year.

4. Democracy and good governance

75. While democracy has made gains in many regions, there have been important setbacks, as witnessed by the failure of some States to conduct free and fair elections, the adoption of states of emergency, increased restrictions on the independence of the media, and crackdowns on political and civil liberties. Experience has shown us that disregard for democratic principles poses serious security, economic and social challenges which often transcend national borders. For this reason, the role of the United Nations in strengthening democratic institutions and practices is inseparable from its work in promoting peace and security, development and human rights.

76. Highlights in the past year of the work of the United Nations in this area included support to the Constituent Assembly process in Nepal and to the electoral authorities of Sierra Leone. Of course, just as democracy entails more than elections so is electoral assistance only one means by which the United Nations helps to promote democracy. The Organization also provided support through programmes fostering good governance practices and democratic institutions.

77. The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) provides assistance to governmental, non-governmental, national, regional and international organizations, including relevant United Nations departments, offices, funds, programmes and agencies, in funding projects that build and strengthen democratic institutions, promote human rights and ensure the participation of all groups in democratic processes. The Fund has received approximately US$ 90 million to date. It had launched its second call for project proposals in 2007 and received a total of 1,873

applications from 137 countries, 85.9 per cent of which were submitted by civil society organizations. In mid-May 2008, 86 projects were approved.

78. I call on Member States to recommit themselves to promoting democracy on 15 September, the newly established International Day of Democracy at the United Nations.

E. System-wide coherence

79. In the past year, Member States — through the 2007 triennial comprehensive policy review — have renewed their guidance to the United Nations system with a view to its becoming more coherent, efficient and effective at country, regional and global levels. This and other guidance from Member States, including through the ongoing informal consultations in the General Assembly on system-wide coherence, continue to direct our work in this area.

80. I am pleased to report that the "Delivering as One" initiative — launched in January 2007 upon the request of Governments in eight pilot countries — has started to yield some important results and lessons. It has reaffirmed that national ownership and leadership are essential components of increased coherence. It is clear that the United Nations system can maximize its support for national priorities only through the process of working together, leveraging more effectively its respective capacities and expertise. There are encouraging signs that, in the pilot countries, Governments have experienced improved United Nations delivery of programmes and reduced transaction costs.

81. At Headquarters level, the United Nations Development Group continued to develop guidance on national ownership in the programming process, harmonized policies and procedures, training to upgrade the skills of United Nations country teams, and improvement in the selection and accountability of, and support provided to, resident coordinators. It also significantly enhanced coherence of response in post-crisis situations. Another major step towards improved United Nations system coordination was the decision in 2007 to formally make the United Nations Development Group a third pillar of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in order to ensure complementarity and reduce overlap between the two coordination bodies. This streamlining will result in important improvements in United Nations internal coordination and system-wide coherence, and will ultimately improve United Nations support to Member States.

82. Finally, as part of a continuing effort to ensure efficiency and coherence in communications, the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) brings together United Nations system organizations, including funds, programmes and specialized agencies, with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. The Groups exist at the country level in over 80 countries. Over the past year, this Group contributed to developing and implementing communications strategies, including the crafting and dissemination of coherent messages and information products, on the Millennium Development Goals, climate change and the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among other concerns.

Chapter III
Securing global goods

83. The United Nations is uniquely placed to lead the world in responding to twenty-first century threats that transcend borders, threatening all nations and all peoples. As I scan the immediate horizon, I perceive four issues that fall within this category of challenges: climate change, counter-terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, and global health. I am convinced that the United Nations, with its global reach, legitimacy and unique ability to convene both State and non-State actors, has a vital role to play in ensuring that nations come together to secure the associated global goods for future generations.

A. Climate change

84. Climate change has been among my top priorities since I became Secretary-General. I am delighted to report that last year, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore, former Vice-President of the United States of America. The Nobel Prize Committee recognized this important body's long-standing commitment to improving our knowledge concerning man-made climate change, and its efforts towards laying the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.

85. On 24 September 2007, I convened a high-level event on climate change in New York on the margins of the General Assembly which brought together 80 world leaders to discuss how to address climate change and galvanize support for advancing the negotiations.

86. This meeting set the tone for the United Nations-sponsored climate talks in December of last year where Member States reached an important agreement on climate change, including the adoption of the Bali road map setting out the process for developing a new global agreement to help confront climate change. Subsequent negotiations have been designed to develop a shared vision for a long-term global goal of reducing emissions; promote national/international action on mitigation and adaptation; encourage technology development and transfer; and provide developing countries with the financial resources and investment required for addressing environmental challenges. The negotiating process continues this year with an important session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to be held in Poznań, Poland, in December, and is set to culminate in an agreed outcome in Copenhagen in 2009.

87. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) provides a good example of how the United Nations can harness the power of the market. The total traded volume in the global carbon market rose from US$ 31 billion in 2006 to US$ 64 billion in 2007. The Clean Development Mechanism now boasts over 1,000 registered projects in 49 countries all over the world. Various United Nations organizations are supporting countries in broadening the geographical reach of the Mechanism, and in increasing the sustainable development benefits in addition to that of producing reductions in emissions.

88. I am pleased to observe the coordinated way in which the United Nations has come together to work with nations on adaptation and on helping to mainstream climate change into policy and development plans. One good example of our work to date is the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to Climate Change coordinated by secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This programme, launched by the intergovernmental process, brings together over 100 United Nations entities and other organizations to promote adaptation assessment and planning, to incorporate adaptation into all relevant policy areas and to foster assistance to developing countries in line with their needs.

89. Another example is the Nairobi Framework to support developing countries' participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This joint effort of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the World Bank has made substantial progress. Partner agencies are also working together on the organization of the first-ever African Carbon Forum, which will be held in Dakar in September 2008 providing an excellent opportunity to keep up the positive momentum of the Clean Development Mechanism in Africa.

90. At the United Nations, I have determined that the plan for renovating our New York Headquarters should follow strict environmental guidelines, including the reduction of our carbon footprint. I have asked the chief executives of all United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies to move swiftly towards climate neutrality in their operations.

91. We are also redoubling our efforts to communicate the messages on climate change to the public. The message of World Environment Day for 2008, bearing the slogan "Kick the habit! towards a low-carbon economy", has been that our world is in the grip of a dangerous carbon habit which is causing the build-up of significant greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These in turn are contributing to climate change. The solution requires widespread changes in the behaviour and action of individuals, business and Governments.

B. Global health

92. There is growing political awareness that health is fundamental to economic growth and development, and that threats to health can compromise a country's stability and security.

93. In recent years, there has been an unprecedented rise in public and private funding directed towards health challenges. Bilateral aid has increased substantially, and so have the budgets of major health-related United Nations organizations such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Bank, as well as those of major global health partnerships. Private philanthropy and the corporate sector have scaled up action and become full partners with Governments and non-governmental organizations in the delivery of care in poor countries. Numerous country-led initiatives have been set in motion, spearheaded primarily by Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Canada.

94. Within this new global health sphere, the United Nations system has been able to make significant progress on several fronts. As highlighted in Chapter II, section A, above, these include the fight against diseases like measles and poliomyelitis and specific tropical diseases, as well as malaria and HIV/AIDS. However, significant challenges remain. Inadequate advancements in meeting the health Goals have been largely due to deficient health systems, threats to health security posed by pandemic influenza and other emerging diseases, and profound inequities in health, as well as the failure to protect the poor from ill health and insufficient health expenditures.

95. The growing number of initiatives and partnerships, which offer a critical new opportunity and challenge, are welcome but have thus far failed to generate cohesive and coherent action. The United Nations health-related organizations, namely, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and UNAIDS, have reached out and partnered with the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to enhance dialogue and coordination. The creation of this group, the so-called H8, represents an encouraging step towards achieving increased coherence among key players inside and outside the United Nations system.

96. In order to push for decisive and coherent action, I have convened the leaders of United Nations-related entities and prominent non-United Nations figures from foundations, the private sector, civil society and academia to explore new opportunities in global health, discuss the strategic role of the United Nations in shaping the future of global health, and focus on critical priorities, in particular building functioning and affordable health systems, advancing progress on women's health, especially maternal health, and pushing for action on addressing neglected tropical diseases.

97. Upcoming intergovernmental meetings such as the High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held at Doha in November-December 2008, will offer opportunities to push for action on this front, and I encourage all stakeholders to continue to build on the current momentum in order to finally end the senseless suffering.

C. Countering terrorism

98. The threat of terrorism to international peace, security and development is significant and affects people in every part of the world. The United Nations has itself suffered terrorism-related losses, most recently in the wake of the 11 December 2007 attack on the United Nations offices in Algiers. My thoughts are with the victims and their loved ones, whose sacrifice will be remembered.

99. The two-year review of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which will be held in September 2008, provides us with an opportunity to recommit ourselves to combating this scourge. The Strategy, drafted and adopted by the General Assembly in 2006, lays out concrete measures for responding to the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, preventing and combating terrorism in all its forms, strengthening the individual and collective capacity of States and the United Nations to do so, and ensuring the protection of

human rights and the rule of law. The adoption of the Strategy has demonstrated the important role that the United Nations can play in curbing this threat, but only its implementation will solidify our relevance in this area. The positive reports coming out of the various meetings of the Assembly on the Strategy inspire me with confidence in our ability to succeed.

100. The main responsibility for implementing the Strategy falls on Member States. Nonetheless, various Secretariat departments, specialized agencies and United Nations funds and programmes contribute to this important endeavour — individually, collectively and with partners. In Tunis, in November 2007, the United Nations, in partnership with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held an International Conference on Terrorism: Dimensions, Threats and Countermeasures. The United Nations also collaborated with Member States and regional organizations in holding, in May 2007, the Vienna Symposium to Discuss Practical Measures to Implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

101. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together 24 entities of the United Nations system, has worked on system-wide implementation efforts and provided implementation support to Member States. The Task Force has established nine working groups in areas of the Strategy where coordination and cooperation across the United Nations system can add value. The topic areas include the link between conflict prevention/resolution and terrorism, radicalization and extremism that lead to terrorism, victims of terrorism, prevention/response to attacks involving weapons of mass destruction, financing of terrorism, use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, protection of vulnerable targets, and protection of human rights while countering terrorism. In addition, the Task Force is also working to enhance the ability of the United Nations to help, upon their request, interested Member States implement the Strategy in an integrated manner via a user-friendly interface with the United Nations system.

102. I have also asked the Department of Safety and Security to focus on prevention and mitigation measures relating to United Nations personnel operating in hostile environments. At the same time, preventive measures depend on the effective cooperation of Member States. In its resolution 59/276 (of 23 December 2004), the General Assembly emphasized that "the primary responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of United Nations staff and premises rests with the host country". Accordingly, the United Nations is engaged in renewed dialogue to determine where enhanced cooperation and coordination with host-country authorities can be achieved. This work has been given additional impetus by the recurrent statements of extremist groups threatening to target humanitarian organizations. In February of this year, I appointed an Independent Panel on Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel and Premises Worldwide, headed by Lakhdar Brahimi and composed of international experts in the field. Its report, released in June, recognizes that risk management is not consistently understood or applied by all actors. It calls for a review of the size of the United Nations staff presence and the manner in which the system does business in light of security considerations. I am carefully examining the report and will be taking follow-up action. As a first step, and on the recommendation of the report, I have suggested establishing an independent accountability procedure to review the responsibilities of the key individuals and offices concerned in the Algiers attack. I am committed to

working towards ensuring a safer and better environment for this Organization in the pursuit of its noble tasks.

103. Strategic partnerships among Member States, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and civil society remain crucial in the fight against terrorism. We must continue to work together to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and, through our efforts, to create a more secure world.

D. Disarmament and non-proliferation

104. The risks inherent in the very existence of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, are universally recognized. I welcome recent initiatives aimed at achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, as well as reductions of nuclear arsenals and reduced reliance on nuclear weapons. However, further reductions in strategic and non-strategic stockpiles, greater transparency, de-alerting and a diminished role for nuclear weapons in security policies are needed.

105. The year 2008 marks the fortieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.[9] The Treaty must be strengthened and trust in it must be rebuilt, as part of a broader process of reaffirming the rule of law as well as the importance of multilateralism. Preparations for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty are proceeding satisfactorily.

106. I support efforts for a peaceful political solution regarding concerns over the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran and urge the implementation of all measures to build confidence in its exclusively peaceful nature.

107. I am encouraged by the continued determination and efforts by States to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty into force as soon as possible. I am pleased to report progress in the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.[10] States parties have developed a focused programme on national, regional and international measures to improve biosafety and biosecurity. To support these activities, an Implementation Support Unit has been set up within the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

108. Efforts continue in the Conference on Disarmament to overcome the long-standing deadlock over its priorities. In January 2008, I urged Members to forestall arms races, reduce tensions and free resources for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Successful negotiations on a fissile material ban and substantive discussions on preventing the placement of weapons in outer space, nuclear disarmament and security assurances depend on high-level leadership and political support.

109. Controlling conventional weapons remains central to United Nations disarmament efforts. I have reinforced the United Nations Coordinating Action on

[9] General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, annex; see also United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

Small Arms mechanism under which standards on small arms control are now being developed. Strong calls to address the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions have been answered with the adoption in May of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

110. The revitalization of multilateral disarmament efforts is within reach. Full implementation of existing multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and the achievement of their universality remain a major challenge. Strengthening existing regional mechanisms and developing effective partnerships, in accordance with chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, would help bolster progress and unlock the current disarmament stalemate.

111. The establishment of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in 2007 increased the advocacy potential of the Organization. Under the leadership of its High Representative, the Office has effectively promoted greater awareness of the challenges posed by disarmament and non-proliferation and has enhanced its engagement and cooperation with Member States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society.

Chapter IV
Creating a stronger United Nations through full accountability

112. In order to deliver on the increasing demands for our services, we need a stronger, more effective and modern Organization. Based on mandates agreed by world leaders at the 2005 World Summit and subsequent General Assembly mandates and changes made by the Secretary-General, a large number of wide-ranging reforms are now being implemented.

113. In order to strengthen the Organization's overall accountability framework, I have called for the establishment of a new accountability compact with senior managers. I am committed to ensuring that there is accountability within the Secretariat, flowing both ways between me, to senior managers, and staff. I am also taking steps to strengthen the Secretariat's accountability to Member States for ensuring that the Organization is well managed, upholding individual and collective integrity, and delivering results.

114. I am asking Member States to be accountable to the Organization and to each other, by providing sufficient political, financial and human resources to implement the mandates given and by living up to their intergovernmental commitments.

115. Further, I hope that over the next few years we will all work, the Secretariat and Member States included, on increasing our accountability to the global public, in whose name we all serve, and to those we are assisting at the country level. Accountability goes beyond answering to those who have delegated authority to us: it also means taking into account the interests of those affected by our actions.

A. The Secretariat, the intergovernmental machinery, regional organizations, and global constituencies

116. When I took my oath of office, I promised to breathe new life into the Secretariat. In my address to the General Assembly last September, I spoke of building a stronger United Nations for a better world. I am taking steps to reform the Secretariat, and I am also committed to working with Member States to ensure that our intergovernmental machinery meets the changing and growing demands on the United Nations today.

1. The Secretariat

117. To enable us to do the job expected of us, we must have a strong, empowered Secretariat that has a management infrastructure built around achieving results. For this reason, I proposed a new accountability architecture, including the full implementation of results-based management and enterprise risk management. A results-based management approach requires managers to state clearly what they intend to achieve and to align their staff and financial resources with these goals. It will also require managers themselves to monitor and evaluate their programmes regularly and systematically in order to identify problems and take corrective actions so as to increase the likelihood of delivering the intended results. To this end, the senior managers' compacts, which are shared with staff, continue to provide

a transparent means for reflecting goals, highlighting priorities and assessing whether results have been achieved.

118. As the Secretariat becomes less Headquarters-based and more operational, it will require different skill sets among its staff. Anticipated retirements — for example, 23.3 per cent of staff at the Director level will retire in the next three years — offer an opportunity to update the staff profile to better meet emerging needs. To this end, the Secretariat is proactively conducting workforce planning, improving its recruitment processes, and proposing contract terms and conditions of service that will increase the likelihood of attracting and retaining high-calibre staff. Staff mobility is essential to producing a more versatile and multi-skilled workforce which can rise to today's complex challenges. I am committed to ensuring that gender equality is given high priority in our staffing policies.

119. The Secretariat is also making itself more responsive to the needs of the field by reforming its procurement policies and procedures. Comprehensive guidelines and controls will be implemented. Professionalism is being enhanced through intensified training and better use of technology, with strengthened emphasis on ethics and transparency.

120. The new system of the administration of justice approved by the General Assembly in 2007 will further advance the goal of accountability and better management in dealing with internal employment-related disputes. A strengthened, integrated Office of the Ombudsman, which includes a Mediation Division, will form a critical "informal" pillar in this system, identifying and resolving problems at the earliest opportunity, thereby averting time-consuming and costly formal adjudication. The new internal justice system is anticipated to be in place by January 2009.

121. Taking full advantage of information and communications technology (ICT) is central to improving efficiency and effectiveness and strengthening accountability. Since August 2007, the Chief Information Technology Officer has spearheaded the drive for a strong and unified ICT strategy. One important effort under way entails introducing an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system to replace the current Integrated Management Information System. The goal is to build an integrated global information system that supports the effective management of human, financial and physical resources, while also incorporating streamlined processes and best practices. The ERP system, when implemented, will also enable the Organization's planned adoption of, and compliance with, the International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

122. To further enhance performance and responsiveness, I have also placed greater Secretariat-wide emphasis on documentation delivery in a timely, cost-effective manner. In its pursuit of greater efficiencies, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the United Nations Secretariat chaired a meeting of conference managers from the United Nations system in June to explore the feasibility of applying the "Delivering as One" concept to the area of conference servicing and management. In order to meet our multilingual mandate, maximize cost-effectiveness and ensure the highest standards of quality in the delivery of language and conference services, it is crucial for us to join forces with our United Nations system partners to pool scarce conference-servicing resources and to coordinate efforts in the area of recruitment of language staff.

123. Although many of these management reforms are in an early stage and have not yet had time to bear full fruit, the Secretariat is in fact already seeing positive results. For example, the Department of Management's 2007 client satisfaction staff survey showed substantial increases in favourable responses to questions regarding improvements in efficiency of delivery of services (up 11 per cent from 2006), the streamlining and simplification of rules and processes (up 10 per cent from 2006) and the ability to access information from the Department of Management in a timely manner (up 11 per cent from 2006).

2. Intergovernmental machinery

124. The international political environment has changed significantly since the United Nations was founded, and in this context I attach great importance to the reform of the Security Council. I share Member States' growing recognition that there is no perfect solution and welcome their discussions on the possibility of intermediate or interim solutions.

125. I am following with interest efforts by the General Assembly aimed at modernization and at increasing its effectiveness. Holding interactive debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community like climate change, the Millennium Development Goals, management reform, human security and human trafficking has succeeded in stimulating valuable discussion and underscoring the importance of this universal forum.

126. In order to provide more opportunity for direct exchange, in the past year I began to brief the General Assembly periodically on my most recent activities. These informal meetings of the plenary have allowed for an interactive engagement with Member States, thereby providing an important additional tool for enhancing dialogue, transparency and accountability. I intend to continue this important practice.

127. Reforms proposed by Member States at the 2005 World Summit to strengthen the effectiveness of the Economic and Social Council in promoting a global partnership for development continued to be institutionalized in 2008. Most notably, during the high-level segment of its substantive session, the Council held its first Development Cooperation Forum and its second annual ministerial review. The Development Cooperation Forum discussed "how to make development cooperation more coherent and more effective" and developed valuable strategic input to the Doha Review Conference on Financing for Development and the Accra High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. During the annual ministerial review, eight countries — developing and developed — reported on the progress they had made towards achieving the goals and targets of the United Nations development agenda. Ministerial round tables addressed the question how to put the world on a sustainable development path. I welcome and encourage an energized Council and look forward to its recommendations on measures that the international community can take to improve implementation of agreed development goals and promote sustainable development.

3. Cooperation with regional organizations

128. From the highest political level on down to the field, the United Nations and regional organizations are strengthening their partnerships and working more

closely than ever in responding to the challenges of peacekeeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding.

129. The Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme frames our growing partnership with the African Union, the importance of which was also reflected in the debate in the Security Council on my report on the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security (S/2008/186). An important illustration is provided today in Darfur, where joint efforts are under way with the African Union both in peacekeeping and in promoting the political process.

130. In Asia, the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations joined forces to respond to the emergency needs of Myanmar following tropical cyclone Nargis. In November 2007, the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference undertook a joint effort to further the fight against terrorism. The Tunis Conference, mentioned in paragraph 100 above, provided an excellent opportunity to discuss and build understanding of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as implementation efforts pick up. The United Nations also cooperated with the European Commission in implementing the European Union and Central Asia Strategy for a New Partnership, as well as with the Ibero-American General Secretariat in organizing the policy dialogue of Heads of State on social cohesion during the Seventeenth Ibero-American Summit held in Santiago in November 2007.

131. There is clear political recognition that regionalism as a component of multilateralism is necessary and feasible. I am optimistic that an effective sharing of responsibilities for peace and security between international and regional organizations, particularly in Africa, is now within reach.

B. Global constituencies

1. Strengthening partnerships with civil society

132. I am happy to report that not only has civil society's engagement with the work of the United Nations increased but it may also become more results-oriented, as reflected in targeted engagement on key thematic issues like development, human rights and climate change. It has become a well-established practice for the General Assembly to conduct interactive hearings with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector during all major United Nations conferences.

133. The number of civil society organizations involved in development work that were granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council increased by 136 over the past year, from 3,051 in 2007 to 3,187 at the present time in 2008. Their active participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues on financing for development and sustainable development enriched both discussions and was reflected in the outcomes of intergovernmental meetings in these areas. There are 1,664 non-governmental organizations associated with the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat that support its mission to make the public around the world better aware of the work of the Organization.

134. Human rights were a major focus of innovative partnerships initiated with civil society. For the first time, the annual DPI/NGO Conference is scheduled to be held

outside United Nations Headquarters; the Conference will be held in Paris, home to the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The theme of the September 2008 event is "Reaffirming human rights for all: the Universal Declaration at 60". The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme initiated groundbreaking collaboration with public institutions in arranging four regional seminars designed to enhance the capacity of local staff at United Nations information centres worldwide to help "mobilize civil society for Holocaust remembrance and education, in order to help to prevent future acts of genocide".

135. A new outreach programme on "Remembrance of Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade" has been established, featuring participation by a number of civil society groups, including academic institutions, collaboration with which is also the focus of initiatives launched this year to invigorate partnership.

136. Collaboration between civil society and the United Nations continued in support of internationally agreed development goals. In the "Stand Up and Speak Out against Poverty" initiative, United Nations information centres worked with the Millennium Campaign Office and civil society to promote awareness of the Millennium Development Goals. An estimated 43 million people participated worldwide.

2. Engaging the business community

137. The business community is an increasingly important partner in achieving United Nations goals, particularly those related to sustainable development, including climate change and peace and conflict. For example, in February 2008, the Organization hosted the Third Investor Summit on Climate Risk through which public treasuries, institutional investors and financial services firms pledged to invest $10 billion over two years in clean technologies.

138. Almost all United Nations organizations, funds and programmes have staff dedicated to working with business in a wide range of engagements. Additionally, the United Nations Global Compact, through its thousands of business participants located in over 120 countries, is a source of significant avenues for the advancement of United Nations principles in business communities globally, particularly in developing countries.

139. The United Nations has taken concrete steps to increase the effectiveness and accountability of the Organization's growing relationships with business. This February, the Organization launched a review of the "Guidelines between the United Nations and the Business Community" to reflect experiences across the Organization. Also under way is the development of a new United Nations-business website which will better facilitate identification of partners. Additionally, the "Partnership Assessment Tool" and the *Business Guide to Partnering with NGOs and the United Nations: Report 2007/2008* were both released in the past year.

140. Achieving United Nations goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals, will require more and deeper collaboration with the private sector. The September 2008 High-level Event on the Goals will include the business community in discussions on necessary steps to be taken to accelerate their achievement. Additional opportunities to increase and enhance engagement with the private sector must be explored at the broad organizational level and also within individual organizations, funds and programmes.

Chapter V
Conclusion

141. The United Nations is situated at the nexus of some of the most important and complex issues facing the world at present. Today, more than ever, thanks to its universal membership and global reach, the United Nations can effect positive global change, making the world a safer, more prosperous and more just place for all people. During my tenure, I am committed to seizing this opportunity and ensuring that we work with all partners to not only deliver results to those most in need but also help the world address the global threats through securing global goods. These goals will not be reached, however, unless full accountability becomes both our organizing principle and our operational guideline. We must take decisive action and allow the good of humanity to be our beacon call. I believe we can deliver a better world to future generations, and, indeed, to this generation. I look forward to working with all Member States towards meeting this awesome and crucial challenge.

Annex

Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2008: statistical tables

Goal 1
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicator 1.1
Proportion of population living below $1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day (no new global or regional data are yet available)

Indicator 1.2
Poverty gap ratio
(no new global or regional data are yet available)

Indicator 1.3
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
(Percentage)

	2005[a]
Northern Africa	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9
Eastern Asia	4.3
Southern Asia	7.4
South-Eastern Asia	5.7
Western Asia	6.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.0
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	8.2

[a] High-income economies, as defined by the World Bank, are excluded.

Target 1.B
Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicator 1.4
Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

(a) Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed

(Percentage)

	1997	*2007*[a]
World	2.5	3.3
Developing regions	3.6	5.5
Northern Africa	-1.4	2.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4	2.9
Eastern Asia	7.1	8.5
Southern Asia	2.2	5.4
South-Eastern Asia	2.4	3.6
Western Asia	2.8	2.2
Oceania	-5.8	1.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.9	6.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1.3	9.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	3.4	6.1
Developed regions	2.2	2.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	-3.6	6.4
Least developed countries	1.8	4.5
Landlocked developing countries	1.4	4.8
Small island developing States	2.0	3.2

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) GDP per person employed

(2000 United States dollars (PPP))

	1997	*2007*[a]
World	16 223	20 489
Developing regions	8 126	11 837
Northern Africa	14 495	16 487
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 544	5 348
Latin America and the Caribbean	17 906	19 459
Eastern Asia	6 795	13 667
Southern Asia	6 067	8 974
South-Eastern Asia	8 267	9 789

	1997	2007[a]
Western Asia	23 022	25 850
Oceania	6 822	6 733
Commonwealth of Independent States	11 143	18 465
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	5 480	10 982
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	12 739	20 965
Developed regions	53 109	63 292
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	11 010	18 332
Least developed countries	2 775	3 598
Landlocked developing countries	3 618	4 842
Small island developing States	14 963	18 645

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.5
Employment-to-population ratio

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1997	2000	2007[a]
World	62.6	62.2	61.7
Developing regions	64.8	64.1	63.2
Northern Africa	43.6	43.2	45.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	67.8	67.1	66.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	59.0	59.3	60.0
Eastern Asia	74.9	73.9	71.9
Southern Asia	57.6	57.2	56.4
South-Eastern Asia	67.2	66.7	66.4
Western Asia	48.1	47.7	48.3
Oceania	68.2	68.9	70.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	54.9	53.9	56.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	57.0	57.3	58.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	54.3	52.9	55.4
Developed regions	56.1	56.6	56.3
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	54.3	52.3	49.8
Least developed countries	70.5	70.1	69.4
Landlocked developing countries	67.7	67.9	68.5
Small island developing States	56.2	57.8	58.6

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Men, women and youth, 2007[a]

(Percentage)

	Men	*Women*	*Youth*
World	74.3	49.1	47.8
Developing regions	77.1	49.1	48.9
Northern Africa	70.0	22.1	27.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.9	55.1	54.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	73.7	47.1	44.4
Eastern Asia	78.4	65.2	63.0
Southern Asia	77.6	34.1	41.9
South-Eastern Asia	78.2	54.9	47.0
Western Asia	69.9	24.9	33.9
Oceania	73.8	66.2	56.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	63.0	50.4	35.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	65.6	52.4	37.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	62.1	49.8	33.9
Developed regions	63.9	49.0	44.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	56.1	44.0	26.6
Least developed countries	82.2	57.7	58.7
Landlocked developing countries	77.7	59.6	57.0
Small island developing States	72.1	45.5	42.5

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.6

Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day

(Percentage)

	1997	*2007[a]*
World	24.2	16.4
Developing regions	30.6	20.4
Northern Africa	3.0	1.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.5	51.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6	8.0
Eastern Asia	18.8	8.7
Southern Asia	51.5	31.5
South-Eastern Asia	24.1	13.3
Western Asia	2.9	5.4
Oceania	22.9	21.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.5	1.5
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	11.0	5.8

	1997	2007[a]
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	5.2	0.0
Developed regions	0.2	0.1
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	3.8	2.3
Least developed countries	51.8	47.0
Landlocked developing countries	43.5	37.1
Small island developing States	18.7	20.3

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 1.7

Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

(a) Both sexes

(Percentage)

	1997	2007[a]
World	52.8	49.9
Developing regions	64.4	59.9
Northern Africa	35.2	32.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	76.1	71.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.4	33.0
Eastern Asia	63.2	55.7
Southern Asia	79.2	75.8
South-Eastern Asia	63.4	59.3
Western Asia	37.1	29.1
Oceania	62.3	68.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	13.9	15.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	33.4	31.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	8.4	10.0
Developed regions	11.4	9.5
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	31.6	26.4
Least developed countries	82.6	77.2
Landlocked developing countries	70.5	68.7
Small island developing States	33.4	36.7

[a] Preliminary data.

(b) Men

(Percentage)

	1997	*2007*[a]
World	50.7	48.7
Developing regions	60.6	57.0
Northern Africa	31.8	30.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.1	64.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.1	33.3
Eastern Asia	57.9	52.3
Southern Asia	75.8	72.9
South-Eastern Asia	59.0	56.0
Western Asia	32.3	26.2
Oceania	56.1	62.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	14.7	15.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	32.8	30.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	9.2	10.6
Developed regions	11.6	10.3
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	29.8	26.9
Least developed countries	77.8	72.4
Landlocked developing countries	67.8	65.7
Small island developing States	33.8	37.5

[a] Preliminary data.

(c) Women

(Percentage)

	1997	*2007*[a]
World	56.1	51.7
Developing regions	70.7	64.4
Northern Africa	46.8	40.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	84.4	80.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.1	32.5
Eastern Asia	69.6	60.1
Southern Asia	87.5	82.6
South-Eastern Asia	69.6	63.8
Western Asia	52.9	37.7
Oceania	69.4	75.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	13.1	14.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	34.0	32.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	7.6	9.3

	1997	*2007*[a]
Developed regions	11.1	8.4
Transition countries in South-Eastern Europe	33.9	25.7
Least developed countries	89.1	83.9
Landlocked developing countries	73.9	72.4
Small island developing States	32.7	35.4

[a] Preliminary data.

Target 1.C
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicator 1.8
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

(a) Total

(Percentage)

	1990	*2006*
Developing regions	33	26
Northern Africa	11	6
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	8
Eastern Asia	17	7
Southern Asia	54	46
South-Eastern Asia	37	25
Western Asia	14	13
Oceania	—	—

(b) By sex[a]

(Percentage)

	Boys	*Girls*	*Boy-to-girl ratio*
Developing regions	27	27	1.00
Northern Africa	7	6	1.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	27	1.07
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	9	1.00
Eastern Asia	10	11	0.91
Southern Asia	41	42	0.98
South-Eastern Asia	26	26	1.00
Western Asia	14	14	1.00
Oceania	—	—	—

[a] 1998-2006.

Indicator 1.9

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption[a]

(Percentage)

	1990-1992	*2001-2003*
Developing regions	20	17
Northern Africa	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	33	31
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	10
Eastern Asia	16	12
Southern Asia	25	21
South-Eastern Asia	18	12
Western Asia	6	9
Oceania	15	12
Commonwealth of Independent States	7[b]	7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	16[b]	20
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4[b]	3
Developed regions	<2.5[b]	<2.5
Least developed countries	22	19
Landlocked developing countries	38	36
Small island developing States	23	19

[a] No new global or regional data are available. Data presented are from the 2006 report (A/61/1).

[b] Data referring to the period 1993-1995.

Goal 2
Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 2.1
Net enrolment ratio in primary education

(a) Total[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2006*
World	82.0	84.9	88.5
Developing regions	79.6	83.3	87.5
Northern Africa	82.8	91.3	95.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.5	58.0	70.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	86.7	94.4	95.5
Eastern Asia	98.0	99.1	94.3
Southern Asia	71.9	80.1	89.8
South-Eastern Asia	95.6	94.3	95.0
Western Asia	80.4	84.8	88.3
Oceania	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.0	89.9	93.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.3	92.4	93.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	90.8	88.0	92.8
Developed regions	97.9	97.4	96.4
Least developed countries	53.0	60.2	74.9
Landlocked developing countries	53.7	63.0	76.3
Small island developing States	67.3	81.5	75.1

[a] Primary- and secondary-level enrolees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

(b) By sex[a]

	1991		2000		2006	
	Boys	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	87.2	76.7	87.7	81.9	89.9	87.0
Developing regions	85.7	73.3	86.4	79.9	89.1	85.8
Northern Africa	89.7	75.5	94.0	88.4	96.8	93.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	57.5	49.5	61.3	54.7	73.5	67.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.5	86.3	95.1	93.6	95.3	95.7
Eastern Asia	100.0	97.3	98.5	99.8	94.0	94.7
Southern Asia	85.7	57.0	86.7	73.0	92.0	87.3
South-Eastern Asia	97.8	94.0	95.5	93.0	95.8	94.1
Western Asia	87.0	73.3	89.1	80.4	91.7	84.8
Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States	90.2	89.8	90.3	89.6	93.3	93.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	88.6	88.0	92.6	92.2	94.5	93.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	91.0	90.6	88.5	87.5	92.4	93.1
Developed regions	97.7	98.1	97.5	97.4	96.0	96.8
Least developed countries	58.6	47.2	63.7	56.7	77.7	72.1
Landlocked developing countries	58.2	49.2	67.4	58.5	79.0	73.6
Small island developing States	63.6	71.1	82.8	80.1	76.2	74.0

[a] Primary- and secondary-level enrolees per 100 children of primary-education enrolment age. Ratios correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented.

Indicator 2.2

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary[a]

	1999			2006		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
World	82.1	84.8	79.2	86.3	88.2	84.4
Developing regions	79.4	82.6	75.9	84.7	86.9	82.5
Northern Africa	86.6	90.4	82.6	91.9	94.0	89.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	49.0	53.1	45.0	59.8	64.7	54.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	96.6	96.1	97.1	100.4	99.7	101.1
Eastern Asia	101.7	101.4	102.0	98.1	98.5	97.8
Southern Asia	68.8	75.3	61.7	81.3	83.9	78.5
South-Eastern Asia	89.2	89.9	88.4	95.4	95.4	95.4
Western Asia	80.4	86.8	73.8	88.9	94.3	83.2
Oceania	62.8	65.7	59.7	66.1	69.9	62.1

	1999			2006		
	Total	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*
Commonwealth of Independent States	96.0	96.4	95.5	98.3	98.5	98.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95.7	96.2	95.1	100.9	101.7	100.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	96.1	96.5	95.6	96.4	96.1	96.7
Developed regions	99.2	98.6	99.9	97.0	96.5	97.5
Least developed countries	47.2	51.2	43.1	57.2	60.9	53.4
Landlocked developing countries	53.1	58.4	47.8	61.0	65.3	56.6
Small island developing States	73.9	73.9	74.0	73.3	73.4	73.1

[a] Primary completion rates correspond to school years ending in the years for which data are presented. The primary completion rate is calculated using the gross intake rate at the last grade of primary, which is defined as follows: "Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade". (*Global Education Digest 2004: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World* (Montreal, Canada, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2004), annex B, p. 148).

Indicator 2.3
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

(a) Total
(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994	*1995-2004*[a]	*2007*
World	83.5	87.0	89.1
Developing regions	80.2	84.6	87.2
Northern Africa	68.4	79.4	86.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	64.4	70.2	72.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.7	96.2	97.0
Eastern Asia	94.5	98.9	99.2
Southern Asia	60.6	72.8	79.9
South-Eastern Asia	94.5	96.1	95.6
Western Asia	88.6	91.7	92.8
Oceania	72.9	73.1	70.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.7	99.7	99.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99.6	99.6	99.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.7	99.7	99.7
Developed regions	99.4	99.4	99.4
Least developed countries	55.5	64.7	68.0
Landlocked developing countries	60.8	67.8	70.4
Small island developing States	86.9	87.8	89.8

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

(b) By sex[a]

(Percentage who can both read and write)

	1985-1994		1995-2004		2007	
	Men	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*	*Men*	*Women*
World	87.8	79.2	90.2	83.8	91.3	86.8
Developing regions	85.3	75.0	88.3	80.8	89.8	84.6
Northern Africa	77.8	58.6	85.3	73.3	90.8	82.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	70.8	58.6	76.0	65.0	77.2	67.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.2	94.2	95.7	96.7	96.5	97.4
Eastern Asia	97.1	91.8	99.2	98.5	99.4	99.1
Southern Asia	71.5	49.1	80.6	64.5	84.5	75.0
South-Eastern Asia	95.4	93.5	96.3	96.0	95.3	95.8
Western Asia	93.9	82.9	95.5	87.9	96.1	89.3
Oceania	75.0	70.7	75.0	71.1	69.8	71.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8
Developed regions	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3
Least developed countries	63.0	48.5	71.5	58.3	73.4	62.9
Landlocked developing countries	66.3	55.8	74.3	61.9	76.5	64.7
Small island developing States	86.6	87.2	86.8	88.9	88.4	91.3

[a] The regional averages presented in this table are calculated using a weighted average of the latest available observed data point for each country or territory for the reference period. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates have been used for countries with missing data.

Goal 3
Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicator 3.1
Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

(a) Primary[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2006*
World	0.89	0.92	0.95
Developing regions	0.87	0.92	0.94
Northern Africa	0.82	0.91	0.93
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.83	0.85	0.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.97	0.97	0.97
Eastern Asia	0.94	1.01	0.99
Southern Asia	0.77	0.84	0.95
South-Eastern Asia	0.97	0.97	0.97
Western Asia	0.83	0.88	0.91
Oceania	0.90	0.90	0.89
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.99	0.99	0.99
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.99	0.99	0.98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.00	0.99	1.00
Developed regions	0.99	0.99	1.00
Least developed countries	0.79	0.86	0.90
Landlocked developing countries	0.82	0.83	0.90
Small island developing States	0.96	0.95	0.95

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios

(b) Secondary[a]

	1991	*2000*	*2006*
World	—	0.93	0.95
Developing regions	—	0.90	0.94
Northern Africa	0.79	0.95	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.82	0.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.09	1.07	1.07
Eastern Asia	—	0.97	1.01
Southern Asia	0.60	0.77	0.85

	1991	2000	2006
South-Eastern Asia	0.90	0.98	1.02
Western Asia	—	0.80	0.84
Oceania	0.82	0.91	0.88
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.03	1.00	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.98	0.97	0.96
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.06	1.02	0.98
Developed regions	1.01	1.01	1.00
Least developed countries	—	0.82	0.82
Landlocked developing countries	0.85	0.86	0.83
Small island developing States	1.05	1.04	1.03

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

(c) Tertiary[a]

	1991	2000	2006
World	—	0.96	1.06
Developing regions	—	0.78	0.93
Northern Africa	0.54	0.68	1.00
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.62	0.68
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	1.13	1.16
Eastern Asia	—	0.55	0.93
Southern Asia	—	0.67	0.76
South-Eastern Asia	0.83	0.95	0.98
Western Asia	—	0.82	0.90
Oceania	—	0.68	0.86
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.16	1.21	1.29
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	1.04	0.90	1.07
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	1.20	1.27	1.33
Developed regions	1.07	1.20	1.28
Least developed countries	—	0.65	0.62
Landlocked developing countries	0.86	0.75	0.83
Small island developing States	—	1.21	1.54

[a] Using gross enrolment ratios.

Indicator 3.2
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
(Percentage of employees)

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2006*
World	35.5	36.5	37.7	39.0
Northern Africa	20.9	21.0	19.3	21.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.3	26.9	28.5	30.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	36.4	38.6	40.5	42.3
Eastern Asia	38.0	38.8	39.6	41.1
Southern Asia	13.2	14.9	16.7	18.6
South-Eastern Asia	37.7	37.1	38.6	37.8
Western Asia	17.0	17.6	19.2	20.3
Oceania	33.2	34.7	35.8	36.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	49.2	49.6	50.4	51.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	44.7	45.3	46.2	47.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	50.1	50.5	51.2	52.2
Developed regions	43.3	44.5	45.3	46.3

Indicator 3.3
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*1997*	*2002*	*2008*[b]
World	12.8	11.4	13.8	18.0
Developing regions	10.4	10.1	12.1	16.5
Northern Africa	2.6	1.8	2.2	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.2	9.0	12.0	17.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.9	12.4	15.7	22.2
Eastern Asia	20.2	19.3	20.2	19.8
Southern Asia	5.7	5.9	4.9	12.9
South-Eastern Asia	10.4	10.8	13.9	17.4
Western Asia	4.6	3.0	5.2	9.1
Oceania	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	—	6.2	8.6	13.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	7.0	8.8	13.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	—	5.4	8.4	13.9
Developed regions	16.3	15.6	19.1	22.6
Least developed countries	7.3	7.3	10.4	17.0
Landlocked developing countries	14.0	6.6	10.7	18.6
Small island developing States	15.2	11.3	14.2	21.0

[a] Single or lower house only.
[b] As of 31 January 2008.

Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicator 4.1
Under-five mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
World	93	80	72
Developing regions	103	88	80
Northern Africa	82	48	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	184	167	157
Latin America and the Caribbean	55	35	27
Eastern Asia	45	36	24
Southern Asia	120	94	81
South-Eastern Asia	77	47	35
Western Asia	69	47	40
Oceania	85	73	66
Commonwealth of Independent States	47	41	30
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	79	64	47
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	27	23	17
Developed regions	11	8	6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	30	19	15

[a] Deaths of children before reaching age 5 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.2
Infant mortality rate[a]

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
World	64	55	49
Developing regions	70	60	54
Northern Africa	62	39	30
Sub-Saharan Africa	109	100	94
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	29	22
Eastern Asia	36	29	20
Southern Asia	86	69	61
South-Eastern Asia	53	35	27
Western Asia	54	38	32
Oceania	62	54	49

	1990	2000	2006
Commonwealth of Independent States	39	34	26
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	64	54	40
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	22	20	15
Developed regions	9	6	5
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	23	16	13

[a] Deaths of children under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Indicator 4.3

Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2006
World	72	72	80
Developing regions	71	69	78
Northern Africa	84	93	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	56	55	72
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	92	93
Eastern Asia	98	85	93
Southern Asia	57	57	66
South-Eastern Asia	72	81	82
Western Asia	79	87	88
Oceania	70	68	70
Commonwealth of Independent States	85	97	97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	—	96	95
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	85	97	99
Developed regions	84	91	93
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	91	93	93

[a] Children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Goal 5
Improve maternal health

Target 5.A
Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1
Maternal mortality ratio[a]

	1990	*2005*
World	430	400
Developing regions	480	450
Northern Africa	250	160
Sub-Saharan Africa	920	900
Latin America and the Caribbean	180	130
Eastern Asia	95	50
Southern Asia	620	490
South-Eastern Asia	450	300
Western Asia	190	160
Oceania	550	430
Commonwealth of Independent States	58	51
Developed regions	11	9
Least developed countries	900	870

[a] Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Indicator 5.2
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
(Percentage)

	Around 1990	*Around 2006*
World	49	62
Developing regions	47	61
Northern Africa	45	79
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	47
Latin America and the Caribbean[a]	68	86
Eastern Asia	71	98
Southern Asia	27	40
South-Eastern Asia	48	73
Western Asia	60	75
Oceania	—	—

	Around 1990	*Around 2006*
Commonwealth of Independent States	96	98
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	92	97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	99	99
Developed regions	—	—
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	99	98

[a] For deliveries in health-care institutions only.

Target 5.B
Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicator 5.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate[a]
(Percentage)

	1990	*2005*
World	52.8	62.2
Developing regions	50.2	61.2
Northern Africa	44.0	59.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.0	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	62.0	71.5
Eastern Asia	77.5	86.4
Southern Asia	38.5	52.7
South-Eastern Asia	47.9	58.3
Western Asia	43.3	54.8
Oceania	—	28.8[b]
Commonwealth of Independent States	61.2[c]	67.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	54.5[c]	56.8
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	63.4	71.3
Developed regions	66.5	67.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	56.0	55.3
Least developed countries	16.1	30.3
Landlocked developing countries	22.6	32.2
Small island developing States	46.8	52.9

[a] Among women aged 15-49 who are married or in union.
[b] Data from 2000.
[c] Data from 1995.

Indicator 5.4
Adolescent birth rate[a]

	1990	*2005*
World	61.0	48.6
Developing regions	66.5	53.1
Northern Africa	42.9	31.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	130.6	118.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.4	73.1
Eastern Asia	21.3	5.0
Southern Asia	90.1	53.7
South-Eastern Asia	50.4	40.4
Western Asia	63.6	50.2
Oceania	82.3	63.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	52.1	28.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	44.8	28.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	55.2	28.1
Developed regions	34.7	23.6
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	48.2	29.0
Least developed countries	129.3	117.6
Landlocked developing countries	104.5	105.3
Small island developing States	80.4	69.7

[a] Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

Indicator 5.5
Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

(a) At least one visit[a]
(Percentage)

	Around 1990	*Around 2005*
World	55	75
Developing regions	54	74
Northern Africa	47	70
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	75
Latin America and the Caribbean	77	95
Eastern Asia	—	—
Southern Asia	39	65
South-Eastern Asia	71	93
Western Asia	54	76
Oceania	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	89	98

[a] Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who received antenatal care during pregnancy from skilled health personnel, at least once.

Indicator 5.6
Unmet need for family planning[a]
(Percentage)

	1995	*2005*
Northern Africa	16.3	10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.7	24.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.4	10.5
Southern Asia	19.1	14.8
South-Eastern Asia	12.8	11.1
Western Asia	16.4	12.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	15.0	13.9[b]
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	14.7	15.0

[a] Among married women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years).
[b] Latest available data pertain, approximately, to 2000.

Goal 6
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.1
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
(Percentage)

	1990		*2002*		*2007*	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Developing regions	0.3	51	1.0	57	0.9	58
Northern Africa	<0.1	20	<0.1	27	0.1	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	54	5.4	59	4.9	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.2	27	0.5	35	0.6	35
Eastern Asia	<0.1	19	0.1	26	0.1	28
Southern Asia	<0.1	35	0.3	38	0.3	38
South-Eastern Asia	0.2	15	0.4	32	0.4	34
Western Asia	<0.1	41	0.1	46	0.1	47
Oceania	<0.1	27	0.4	36	1.3	39

	1990		2002		2007	
	Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*	*Estimated adult (15-49) HIV prevalence*	*Adults (15+) living with HIV who are women*
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	<0.1	10	<0.1	21	0.1	25
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	<0.1	[a]	0.7	27	1.2	31
Developed regions	0.2	14	0.3	21	0.3	23

[a] Data not available: epidemics in this region are recent and no data are available for earlier years.

Indicator 6.2
Condom use at last high-risk sex,[a] 2000-2006[b]

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who used a condom at last high-risk sex*
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	31	24	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	47	—	—
Southern Asia	1	22	2	38
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3	52	—	—

[a] Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months, among those who had such a partner in the last 12 months.

[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.3
Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,[a] 2000-2006[b]

(Percentage)

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Developing regions	62	26	—	—
Northern Africa	3	8	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	25	24	30
Southern Asia	3	23	2	43
South-Eastern Asia	4	23	—	—

	Women		Men	
	Number of countries covered by surveys	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*	*Number of countries covered by surveys*	*Percentage who have comprehensive knowledge*
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	10	24	—	—
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7	20	—	—
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	7	19	2	6

[a] Proportion of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject two common local misconceptions and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit the AIDS virus.
[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Indicator 6.4
Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years,[a] 2000-2006[b]

	Number of countries with data	*School attendance ratio*
Sub-Saharan Africa	40	0.81

[a] Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose biological parents have died, to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10-14 years both of whose parents are still alive and who currently live with at least one biological parent.
[b] Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Target 6.B
Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator 6.5
Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs[a]
(Percentage)

	2006	*2007*
Developing regions	22	31
Northern Africa	24	32
Sub-Saharan Africa	21	30
Latin America and the Caribbean	57	62
Eastern Asia	18	18
Southern Asia	10	16
South-Eastern Asia	32	44
Oceania	25	38
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	14

[a] Receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Target 6.C
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicator 6.6
Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (no global or regional data are available)

Indicator 6.7
Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets[a]
(Percentage)

Sub-Saharan Africa (36 countries)	7
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	2

[a] 2000-2006.

Indicator 6.8
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs
(Percentage)

Developing regions (49 countries)	20
Sub-Saharan Africa (38 countries)	36
South-Eastern Asia (5 countries)	2

Indicator 6.9
Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

(a) Incidence
(Number of new cases per 100,000 population excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
World	123	127	128
Developing regions	150	150	151
Northern Africa	54	50	44
Sub-Saharan Africa	157	253	291
Latin America and the Caribbean	99	67	53
Eastern Asia	119	105	100
Southern Asia	172	168	165
South-Eastern Asia	271	229	210
Western Asia	54	43	38
Oceania	201	191	183

	1990	2000	2006
Commonwealth of Independent States	48	104	105
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	60	104	117
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	44	104	101
Developed regions	25	19	15
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	61	84	76

(b) Prevalence

(Number of existing cases per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	2000	2006
World	293	268	214
Developing regions	369	324	256
Northern Africa	60	52	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	352	493	521
Latin America and the Caribbean	152	94	67
Eastern Asia	319	266	197
Southern Asia	529	435	287
South-Eastern Asia	475	333	264
Western Asia	92	63	51
Oceania	590	470	371
Commonwealth of Independent States	78	152	124
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	100	138	140
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	71	156	118
Developed regions	29	22	15
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	101	123	84

(c) Deaths

(Number per 100,000 population, excluding HIV-infected)

	1990	2000	2006
World	27	26	22
Developing regions	34	32	26
Northern Africa	5	4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	55	59
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	9	6
Eastern Asia	24	20	15
Southern Asia	44	40	29
South-Eastern Asia	65	46	31
Western Asia	8	6	6
Oceania	52	42	34

	1990	2000	2006
Commonwealth of Independent States	8	17	16
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	9	15	17
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	8	17	15
Developed regions	3	2	2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9	11	11

Indicator 6.10

Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

(a) New cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

(DOTS smear-positive case detection rate: percentage)

	2000	2006
World	28	61
Developing regions	29	62
Northern Africa	85	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	45
Latin America and the Caribbean	40	69
Eastern Asia	30	78
Southern Asia	14	63
South-Eastern Asia	39	77
Western Asia	34	54
Oceania	12	26
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	51
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	36	55
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	4	49
Developed regions	22	57
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13	78

(b) Patients successfully treated under directly observed treatment short course

(Percentage)

	2000	2005
World	82	85
Developing regions	82	85
Northern Africa	88	82
Sub-Saharan Africa	72	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	81	79
Eastern Asia	94	94
Southern Asia	83	86

	2000	2005
South-Eastern Asia	86	89
Western Asia	80	81
Oceania	76	75
Commonwealth of Independent States	76	66
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	78	75
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	68	59
Developed regions	76	73
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	85	83

Goal 7
Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A
Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.1
Proportion of land area covered by forest[a]

(Percentage)

	1990	2000	2005
World	31.3	30.6	30.3
Northern Africa	1.3	1.5	1.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.2	27.3	26.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	49.9	47.2	46.0
Caribbean	23.4	24.9	26.1
Latin America	50.3	47.5	46.3
Eastern Asia	16.5	18.1	19.8
Southern Asia	14.0	14.3	14.2
South-Eastern Asia	56.3	49.9	46.8
Western Asia	3.3	3.4	3.5
Oceania	68.3	65.0	63.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	38.6	38.7	38.6
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	3.9	3.9	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	46.6	46.7	46.7
Developed regions	30.4	30.7	30.8

[a] No new global or regional data are available; data presented are from 2006 report (A/61/1).

Indicator 7.2

Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)

(a) Total[a]

(Millions of metric tons)

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2005[b]*
World	21 345	22 188	23 605	27 661
Developed regions	10 812	11 063	11 650	12 026
Developing regions	6 695	8 596	9 614	13 096
Northern Africa	227	280	377	437
Sub-Saharan Africa	461	486	549	652
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 048	1 157	1 287	1 408
Eastern Asia	2 923	3 869	3 895	6 132
Southern Asia	989	1 307	1 651	2 044
South-Eastern Asia	419	674	808	1 183
Western Asia	622	817	1 039	1 229
Oceania	6	6	7	10
Commonwealth of Independent States[c]	3 181	2 354	2 132	2 293
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[c]	481	347	327	391
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[c]	2 700	2 007	1 805	1 902
Annex I countries[d,e]	11 638	11 872	12 594	13 007

(b) Per capita

(Metric tons)

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2005[b]*
World	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3
Developed regions	11.8	11.5	11.8	11.9
Developing regions	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5
Northern Africa	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Eastern Asia	2.4	3.0	2.9	4.4
Southern Asia	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.1
Western Asia	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.3
Oceania	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Commonwealth of Independent States[c]	11.2	8.3	7.6	8.2
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[c]	7.1	5.0	4.6	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[c]	12.5	9.3	8.6	9.3
Annex I countries[d,e]	12.0	11.8	12.2	12.2

(c) Per $1 GDP (PPP)

(Kilograms)

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2005*[b]
World	0.48	0.55	0.50	0.49
Developed regions	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.38
Developing regions	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.62
Northern Africa	0.46	0.51	0.60	0.57
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.50
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.30
Eastern Asia	1.45	1.17	0.87	0.91
Southern Asia	0.59	0.62	0.61	0.55
South-Eastern Asia	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.55
Western Asia	0.56	0.60	0.66	0.63
Oceania	0.33	0.25	0.26	0.38
Commonwealth of Independent States[c]	1.48	1.49	1.25	0.97
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia[c]	2.28	2.16	1.68	1.30
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe[c]	1.40	1.42	1.20	0.93
Annex I countries[d,e]	0.51	0.48	0.43	0.40

[a] Total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels include emissions from: solid fuel consumption, liquid fuel consumption and gas fuel consumption; cement production; and gas flaring (United States Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC)).

[b] Preliminary data.

[c] The 1990 column shows 1992 data.

[d] Based on the annual national emission inventories of annex I countries (with the exception of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which are included in Commonwealth of Independent States) which report to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; non-annex I countries do not have annual reporting obligations.

[e] Excluding emissions/removals from land use, land-use change and forestry.

Indicator 7.3
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
(Tons of ozone depletion potential)

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
Developing regions	247 501	212 466	71 269
Northern Africa	6 203	8 129	2 586
Sub-Saharan Africa	23 449	9 561	2 425
Latin America and the Caribbean	76 048	31 087	11 527
Eastern Asia	103 217	105 762	38 040
Southern Asia	3 338	28 161	7 598
South-Eastern Asia	21 108	16 809	4 608
Western Asia	11 435	11 855	4 272
Oceania	47	129	14
Commonwealth of Independent States	139 454	27 585	1 494
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	2 738	928	193
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	136 716	26 657	1 301
Developed Regions[a]	826 801	24 060	10 528
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	6 239	966	373
Least developed countries	1 463	4 766	1 706
Landlocked developing countries	3 354	2 386	799
Small island developing States	7 162	2 125	1 043

[a] Including transition countries of South-Eastern Europe.

Indicator 7.4
Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
(Percentage)

	1990	*2000*	*2004*
Total	81	72	75
Fully exploited	50	47	52
Under- and moderately exploited	31	25	23

Indicator 7.5
Proportion of total water resources used,[a] around 2000
(Percentage)

Developing regions	6.75
Northern Africa	76.60
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.16
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.44
Eastern Asia	21.87
Southern Asia	26.61
South-Eastern Asia	4.68
Western Asia	47.42
Oceania	0.02
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.62
Developed regions	9.10
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	11.10
Least developed countries	3.45
Landlocked developing countries	8.43
Small island developing States	1.23

[a] Surface water and groundwater withdrawal as a proportion of total actual renewable water resources.

Target 7.B
Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

(a) Terrestrial and marine[a]
(Percentage)

	Excluding undated protected areas			*Including undated protected areas (total)*
	1990	*2000*	*2007*	
World[b]	6.0	8.6	9.9	12.4
Developing regions	6.1	9.6	11.3	13.0
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.5	9.0	9.5	11.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.3	14.4	18.8	21.0
Eastern Asia	7.0	9.9	10.9	14.0
Southern Asia	4.3	5.1	5.4	5.6
South-Eastern Asia	2.6	5.3	6.0	7.5

	Excluding undated protected areas			*Including undated protected areas (total)*
	1990	*2000*	*2007*	
Western Asia	3.7	17.8	17.8	17.9
Oceania	0.4	0.9	7.1	8.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.8	2.8	7.6
Developed regions	10.3	12.8	14.5	18.0
Least developed countries	7.5	8.3	9.5	10.8
Landlocked developing countries	8.1	10.6	10.7	11.5
Small island developing States	3.1	13.9	16.8	17.8

[a] Ratio of protected area (terrestrial and marine combined) to total territorial area. Differences between these figures and those of the statistical annex of the 2007 report of the Secretary-General (A/62/1) are due to the availability of new data and revised methodologies.

[b] Including territories that are not considered in the calculations of regional aggregates and of aggregates of developed and developing regions.

(b) Terrestrial[a]

(Percentage)

	Excluding undated protected areas			*Including undated protected areas (total)*
	1990	*2000*	*2007*	
World	6.3	9.0	10.0	12.9
Developing regions	7.1	11.0	12.6	14.7
Northern Africa	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.1	9.6	10.1	12.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.2	15.5	20.2	22.7
Eastern Asia	7.4	10.5	11.5	14.7
Southern Asia	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.9
South-Eastern Asia	5.4	11.0	11.8	15.0
Western Asia	4.0	19.1	19.1	19.2
Oceania	1.8	2.5	2.6	8.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	1.7	2.6	2.6	7.7
Developed regions	10.0	12.1	12.7	16.9
Least developed countries	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.1
Landlocked developing countries	8.1	10.6	10.7	11.6
Small island developing States	5.4	26.4	26.6	28.3

[a] Ratio of terrestrial protected area to total surface area.

(c) Marine[a]

(Percentage)

	Excluding undated protected areas			Including undated protected areas (total)
	1990	2000	2007	
World	3.9	6.4	9.6	9.8
Developing regions	0.6	2.2	4.3	4.5
Northern Africa	0.3	2.6	3.4	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.5	7.3	10.0	10.5
Eastern Asia	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southern Asia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
South-Eastern Asia	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.5
Western Asia	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Oceania	0.1	0.6	8.1	8.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.3	5.6	5.6	5.9
Developed regions	11.9	16.6	23.5	23.5
Least developed countries	0.4	1.1	8.7	8.8
Landlocked developing countries[b]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small island developing States	0.9	1.8	7.2	7.6

[a] Ratio of marine protected area to total territorial waters.
[b] Some landlocked developing countries have territorial water claims within inland seas.

Indicator 7.7

Proportion of species threatened with extinction[a]

(Percentage of species not expected to become extinct in the near future)

	1994	2008
World	92.19	91.86
Developed regions	93.50	93.10
Developing regions	92.54	92.20
Northern Africa	97.60	97.12
Sub-Saharan Africa	93.75	93.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	93.10	92.96
Eastern Asia	96.16	95.78
Southern Asia	95.95	95.52
South-Eastern Asia	93.37	92.66
Western Asia	97.53	96.99
Oceania	91.86	91.41
Commonwealth of Independent States	96.36	95.71

[a] International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Index values for birds plus the number of non-Data Deficient species.

Target 7.C
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

(Percentage)

	1990			2006		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	77	95	63	87	96	78
Developing regions	71	93	59	84	94	76
Northern Africa	88	95	82	92	96	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	82	35	58	81	46
Latin America and the Caribbean	84	94	61	92	97	73
Eastern Asia	68	97	55	88	98	81
Southern Asia	74	91	68	87	95	84
South-Eastern Asia	73	92	64	86	92	81
Western Asia	86	95	70	90	95	80
Oceania	51	92	39	50	91	37
Commonwealth of Independent States	93	97	84	94	99	86
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	87	95	80	88	98	79
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	95	98	87	97	99	91
Developed regions	98	100	95	99	100	97

Indicator 7.9

Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

(Percentage)

	1990			2006		
	Total	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*
World	54	78	36	62	79	45
Developing regions	41	66	28	53	71	39
Northern Africa	62	82	44	76	90	59
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	40	20	31	42	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	68	81	35	79	86	52
Eastern Asia	48	61	43	65	74	59
Southern Asia	21	53	10	33	57	23
South-Eastern Asia	50	74	40	67	78	58
Western Asia	79	93	56	84	94	64
Oceania	52	80	44	52	80	43
Commonwealth of Independent States	90	95	81	89	94	81
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	95	97	93	93	95	92
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	89	94	77	88	94	75
Developed regions	99	100	96	99	100	96

Target 7.D
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers

Indicator 7.10
Proportion of urban population living in slums[a,b]

(Percentage)

	1990	*2001*	*2005*
Developing regions	46.5	42.7	36.5
Northern Africa	37.7	28.2	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	72.3	71.9	62.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	35.4	31.9	27.0
Eastern Asia	41.1	36.4	36.5
Southern Asia	63.7	59.0	42.9
South-Eastern Asia	36.8	28.0	27.5
Western Asia	26.4	25.7	24.0
Oceania	24.5	24.1	24.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	30.3	29.4	29.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	6.0	6.0	6.0

[a] No new global or regional data are available; data presented are from the 2007 report (A/62/1).

[b] Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more persons per room) and dwellings made of non-durable material.

The decrease in the percentage of populations living in slum conditions is mostly due to a change in the definition of adequate sanitation. In 2005, only a proportion of households using pit latrines were considered slum households, whereas in 1990 and 2001, all households using pit latrines had been counted as slum households. The change affects estimates mostly in those countries where the use of pit latrines is more widespread, such as those in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Goal 8
Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A
Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally

Target 8.B
Address the special needs of the least developed countries

Includes: tariff- and quota-free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance (ODA) for countries committed to poverty reduction

Target 8.C
Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D
Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Official development assistance (ODA)

Indicator 8.1

Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income

(a) Annual total assistance[a]

(Billions of United States dollars)

	1993	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*[b]
All developing countries	56.1	58.3	69.1	79.4	107.1	104.4	103.7
Least developed countries	14.0	15.9	22.6	23.5	24.6	29.4	—

[a] Including non-ODA debt forgiveness but excluding forgiveness of debt for military purposes.
[b] Preliminary data.

(b) Share of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
(Percentage)

	1993	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*[a]
All developing countries	0.30	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.31	0.28
Least developed countries	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	—

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.2
Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

	1997	*2000*	*2002*	*2004*	*2006*
Percentage	6.8	14.1	18.0	15.9	21.6
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	4.3	5.6	7.7	12.0

Indicator 8.3
Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[a]

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Percentage	67.6	91.8	91.3	92.3	94.5
Billions of United States dollars	16.3	30.1	30.8	48.9	53.8

[a] Based on only about 40 per cent of total ODA commitments from OECD/DAC countries, as it excludes technical cooperation and administrative costs, as well as all ODA from Austria, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United States of America which do not report the tying status of their ODA.

Indicator 8.4
ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Percentage	6.4	8.0	7.9	7.0	6.3
Billions of United States dollars	6.9	11.8	13.8	14.7	16.1

Indicator 8.5
ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
Percentage	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Billions of United States dollars	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5

Market access

Indicator 8.6

Proportion of total developed-country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

(Percentage)

	1996	*1998*	*2000*	*2003*	*2006*[a]
(a) *Excluding arms*					
Developing countries	53	54	63	71	81
Least developed countries	68	81	75	81	89
(b) *Excluding arms and oil*					
Developing countries	54	54	65	71	77
Least developed countries	78	78	70	78	79

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.7

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

(Percentage)

	1996	*1998*	*2000*	*2003*	*2006*
(a) *Agricultural goods*					
Developing countries	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.4	8.6
Least developed countries	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.8
(b) *Textiles*					
Developing countries	7.3	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.2
Least developed countries	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.2
(c) *Clothing*					
Developing countries	11.4	11.2	10.8	9.7	8.2
Least developed countries	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.0	6.4

Indicator 8.8

Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

	1990	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*[a]
Percentage	2.02	1.17	1.15	1.07	0.99
Billions of United States dollars	321	352	388	382	372

[a] Preliminary data.

Indicator 8.9

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity[a]

(Percentage)

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*
World	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.2

[a] Trade-related technical assistance/capacity-building as a proportion of total sector-allocable ODA.

Debt sustainability

Indicator 8.10

Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

	2000[a]	*2008*[b]
Reached completion point	1	23
Reached decision point but not completion point	21	10
Yet to be considered for decision point	13	8
Total eligible countries	**35**	**41**

[a] As of March 2001; including only countries that are heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) in 2008.

[b] As of June 2008.

Indicator 8.11

Debt relief committed under HIPC and Multilateral Debt Relief initiatives[a]

(Billions of United States dollars, cumulative)

	2000	*2008*
To countries that reached decision or completion point	28	69

[a] Expressed in end-2006 net present value terms; commitment status as of June 2008.

Indicator 8.12
Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services[a,b]

	1990	*1995*	*2000*	*2006*
Developing regions	18.6	14.3	12.5	6.6
Northern Africa	39.9	22.7	15.4	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.4	10.5	9.4	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.6	18.7	21.8	14.8
Eastern Asia	10.5	9.0	5.1	0.8
Southern Asia	17.7	26.9	13.7	4.4
South-Eastern Asia	16.7	7.9	6.5	5.6
Western Asia	24.2	18.4	14.2	12.5
Oceania	14.0	7.8	5.9	1.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.6[c]	6.1	8.1	7.3
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.6[c]	3.8	8.4	1.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.6[c]	6.2	8.1	8.2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	9.4	11.7	11.8	5.7
Least developed countries	16.7	13.3	11.6	6.8

[a] Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.
[b] Including countries reporting to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System. Aggregates are based on available data and, for some years, might exclude countries that do not have data on exports of goods and services and net income from abroad.
[c] Data for 1993.

Target 8.E
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 8.13
Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

(no global or regional data are available)

Target 8.F
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicator 8.14
Telephone lines[a] per 100 population

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
World	9.7	15.9	19.3
Developing regions	2.4	8.0	13.4
Northern Africa	2.9	7.5	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	1.4	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	14.7	17.5
Eastern Asia	1.9	13.0	28.3
Southern Asia	0.7	3.3	4.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	4.8	10.6
Western Asia	9.8	17.7	17.9
Oceania	3.4	5.4	5.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	12.4	18.5	24.9
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	7.9	8.9	11.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	13.9	21.8	30.0
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	13.5	21.7	23.0
Developed regions	42.9	55.3	49.9
Least developed countries	0.3	0.5	0.9
Landlocked developing countries	2.3	2.7	3.2
Small island developing States	7.1	12.6	12.4

[a] Fixed telephone lines.

Indicator 8.15
Cellular subscribers per 100 population

	1990	*2000*	*2006*
World	0.2	12.3	40.6
Developing regions	0.0	5.2	30.8
Northern Africa	—	2.9	42.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	1.8	17.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	12.2	54.4
Eastern Asia	0.0	8.7	36.5
Southern Asia	—	0.4	15.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.1	4.3	33.8
Western Asia	0.1	14.8	57.6
Oceania	0.0	2.5	9.4

	1990	2000	2006
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	1.8	81.1
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.0	1.3	23.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.0	2.0	102.3
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.0	11.3	81.0
Developed regions	1.1	47.9	92.2
Least developed countries	0.0	0.3	8.8
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	1.1	10.6
Small island developing States	0.2	10.1	35.9

Indicator 8.16
Internet users per 100 population

	1990	2000	2006
World	0.1	6.6	18.5
Developing regions	—	2.0	10.8
Northern Africa	0.0	0.8	10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0	0.5	3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.0	3.9	18.7
Eastern Asia	—	3.3	12.5
Southern Asia	0.0	0.5	9.7
South-Eastern Asia	0.0	2.4	9.9
Western Asia	—	3.9	13.5
Oceania	0.0	1.9	5.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	1.4	16.4
Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia	0.0	0.5	6.0
Commonwealth of Independent States, Europe	0.0	1.7	20.2
Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe	0.0	3.9	44.2
Developed regions	0.3	29.5	58.4
Least developed countries	0.0	0.1	1.4
Landlocked developing countries	0.0	0.3	2.8
Small island developing States	0.0	4.8	15.8

Sources: United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and MDG Indicators Database (http://mdgs.un.org).

Notes: Except where indicated, regional groupings are based on United Nations geographical regions, with some modifications necessary to create, to the extent possible, homogeneous groups of countries for analysis and presentation. The regional composition adopted for 2008 reporting on MDG indicators is available at http://mdgs.un.org, under "Data".

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) comprises Belarus, Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Asia.

Where shown, "Developed regions" comprises Europe (except CIS countries), Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. In the tables, developed regions always include transition countries in Europe, unless the latter are presented separately as "Transition countries of South-Eastern Europe".

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